

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

Digital Commons @ ESF

The Knothole

College Archives

11-6-1972

The Knothole, November 6, 1972

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.esf.edu/knothole>



Part of the [Communication Commons](#), [Creative Writing Commons](#), and the [Environmental Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body, "The Knothole, November 6, 1972" (1972). *The Knothole*. 245.

<https://digitalcommons.esf.edu/knothole/245>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at Digital Commons @ ESF. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Knothole by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ ESF. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@esf.edu, cjkoons@esf.edu.

QCOYR

vol 23
#10

SUNY COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY

"VOTE"

Critical questions confront the eleven million newly enfranchised voters approaching the ballot box. Has the man elected on a promise to end the war broken faith with the American people? Can the American people stomach the war now that the color of the bodies has changed? Has the sense of moral outrage over napalming and bombing been exhausted? Do the nominations of Carswell and Haynesworth to the highest court mark a planned retreat from the commitment to racial justice? Is the bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters symptomatic of an emerging Orwellian nightmare? Has the Nixon administration sold out to big business?

And what of the senator from South Dakota? Will his economic proposals bankrupt the economy? Do the Eagleton fiasco and the "refining" of the proposals of the primaries portend a presidency based on vacillation? Will McGovern, by reducing the military budget, diminish the diplomatic flexibility of the U.S.? Invite aggression? Pave the road to war?

The questions are, of course, loaded. There are few simple answers. But remove the vituperation and the inflated promises and four facts are clear:

First: The candidates for the presidency differ widely in ideology and outlook. The potential voter cannot sit this one out on the grounds that the choice is between Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee.

Second: The new voter who refuses to cast a ballot is shirking the responsibility which he claimed he deserved. To refuse to vote or to vote casually is to solicit the disgust of those who demanded the 18 year old vote. It is also to invite the smuggest "I told you so" in history from the cynics and the skeptics.

Third: The college student cannot choose to remain unaffected by the direction of national leadership. If the President of the United States chooses to tolerate unemployment and underemployment, for example, the P.H.D. of today will continue to be the cab driver of tomorrow, and students with B.S.'s and B.A.'s will continue to pour into secretarial pools and factories.

Fourth: The establishment listens to numbers. History will record that the young rose up from the college campuses in search of a leader to end a war they judged immoral. History should record that the young also managed to sensitize the nation to the need for ecological balance, population control, equal rights for minorities. By refusing to vote, the student invites inattention and guarantees that the interests of the young will not be served.

The message is clear. An important choice must be made. Those who use the ballot November 7 will participate in making it. Those who boycott the ballot box will succeed only in ripping themselves off.

The message is simple. Vote.

NATIONAL STUDENT LOBBY

As you know, the Executive Director of the National Student Lobby and one of his assistants attended the last SASU General Membership meeting, held last month in Binghamton. At that meeting, the Membership approved a resolution endorsing the concept of a national student lobbying organization and that asked Member schools to consider joining the National Student Lobby (NSL), that is already functioning in Washington.

The Lobby was created last year after the success of the California Student Lobby, which represented the students of the University of California. The students from the California group realized that sooner or later the Federal Government will begin to play an increasing role in higher education, and they felt that some student organization ought to be there when Congress comes around to us. While the National Student Lobby by no means confines its activity to higher education issues, it was rather effective in getting certain portions of the 1972 Higher Education Act through both houses of Congress.

NSL differs from SASU in several ways, aside from the obvious difference that we try to affect different political groups. Firstly, NSL is a registered Federal Lobby (like Common Cause or the National Rifle Association). They are governed by elected representatives from the members of NSL in particular regions throughout the country. The Executive Director, however, has all administrative and implementive powers. (Currently, Layton Olson, California attorney, is the Executive Director.)

NSL is funded from small private donations but derives its primary funds from membership dues, calculated on the basis of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per school plus one cent (\$.01) per student. A school with an enrollment of five thousand students would pay \$50.00 for the school plus another \$50.00 for the five thousand students (a total of \$100.00). The total operating budget for NSL is something like \$33,000. (Not very much for a national organization.)

Items that will be supported by the Lobby each year are decided by referendum at Member school campuses; in a very real sense then the Lobby actively seeks legislative support for those items that are desired by students.

I would urge you to contact Layton Olson directly if you have any specific questions about the Lobby's activities last year. I think you will find it is well worth the small investment they ask you to make. Please take the time to study this matter; Mr. Olson can be reached at (202) 547-5500 or at 413 East Capital Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Mark A. Borenstein, Chairman

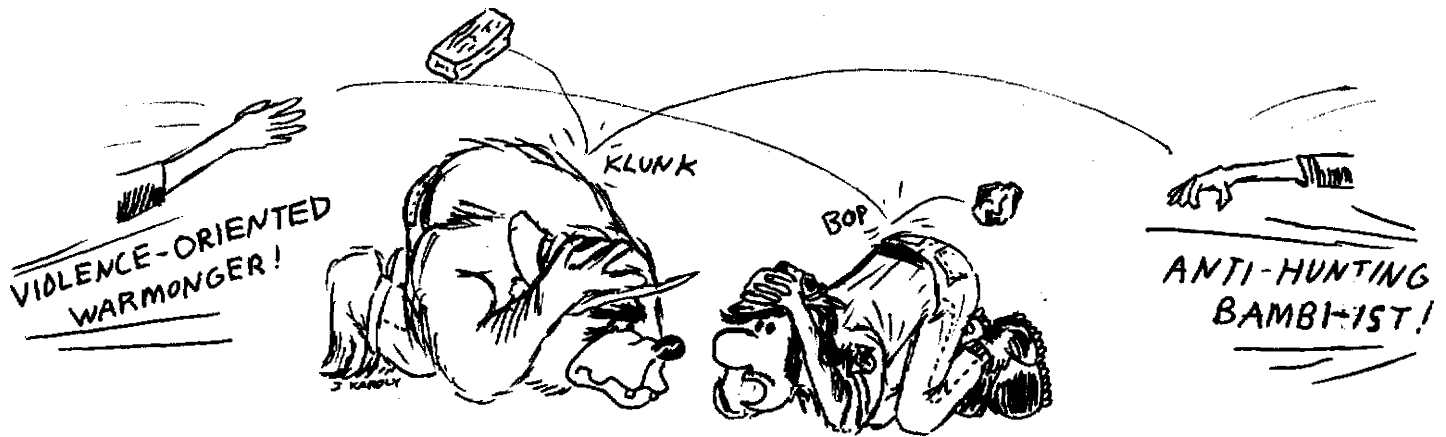
The Knothole is the student publication of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Please have all articles or announcements in at least ten days before the issue in which you would like it to appear comes out. The Knothole office is in room 18, basement of Moon Library.

Editors: Kevin Cotter
Dennis Foote

Co-Editor and Artist: John Karoly

Staff: Sally Butler, Pete Finn, Bruce Barnard, Don Schaufler

Typist: Mary Butler



I SUPPOSE THERE ARE LESS CONTROVERSIAL
OCCUPATIONS THAN CARTOONING

I suppose I should explain my position about my cartoons as the attacks mount from both flanks (left and right). First, I do not apologize for any cartoon I have drawn in the past, at least not any that have appeared in the KNOTHOLE. Second, I am not trying to justify war or killing of human beings in any manner. I believe that both are absurd and, people, you can believe what you want. Third, I am not an "Anti-Hunting Freak". By Nifkin, if there is anyone at this college who likes to hunt, it's me. Fourth, I do not try to appease anyone, be it group or individual, with my cartoons. My cartoons relate to the College of Environmental Science and Forestry mainly because I am attending this school. Forestry students are the viewers of my cartoons for the most part because the KNOTHOLE does not have a circulation comparable to that of the New York Times.

Finally, if you have an intelligent comment to make about my cartoons (pro or con), send a letter to the editor of the KNOTHOLE or talk to me (John Karoly, 405 Comstock Ave., Ext. 2616, 475-9188). But, if you just want to babble off your little personal grudges against everyone, or make kangaroo conclusions, I suggest you follow the advice of the old dirt stumpy, who once said, "Yew kin stick it in yore ear".

JOHN KAROLY

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12201
HENRY L. DIAMOND, COMMISSIONER

FOR RELEASE: P.M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1971

Conservation Comments
by Paul M. Kelsey
New York State Regional Conservation Educator

Grouse Crazy Flight

Every fall a few grouse gain notoriety by flying through windows in the most unexpected places, usually at the expense of a broken neck. This grouse phenomenon has come to be known as "crazy flight." Over the years, many theories have been set forth to explain the paradoxical appearance of this woodland bird in such atypical locations as suburban communities far from the nearest bit of grouse cover. As intriguing as some of the theories are, the most generally accepted explanation of "crazy flight" by biologists is that it is just an extreme manifestation of the movement of individuals of a population known as the "fall shuffle."

As the young grouse reach maturity, the family ties which have held the broods together all summer weaken. The friendly squabbles of childhood become more serious. One by one the youngsters pack their bags and set out into the wide world to seek their fortune.

Up until this time the brood has probably ranged over an area with a radius no greater than one-quarter mile. This territory the young birds know well, but once outside their old home range they are on their own in strange country. With nothing to guide them, their travels are strictly by the "cut and try" method. It is little wonder that these youngsters often show up in unexpected places. As they get pushed from one place to another while looking for a new home, these young birds may end up several miles from their starting point.

THE SPORTSMAN AND THE BOND ISSUE

Two of the most prestigious sportsman-oriented groups in New York State recently endorsed the Environmental Quality Bond Issue of 1972. These are the New York State Conservation Council, Inc. and the New York State Outdoor Writers Association. This might logically raise the question, "What does the Bond Issue offer the sportsman to merit such solid support?"

Underlying the details, of course, is the major premise that a healthy environment offers the best habitat for fish and wildlife--as well as for people--and this is clearly in the sportsman's area of concern. But, there are many specific benefits that can be seen in the bond issue. Just to single out a few in each of the major areas of the bond issue, we find:

Pure Waters-- Treatment of sewage and industrial wastes will reduce the quantity of heavy metals and other pollutants in the environment that are detrimental to fish and wildlife.

-- Control of environmental pollutants in streams, lakes and ponds will slow the biological magnification of toxic materials in important predatory species. Birds of prey, some of which have become rare and endangered, will benefit directly.

-- Control of nutrients in waste discharges will reduce the rate of eutrophication and slow the aging process which eventually destroys productive habitat. Phosphorus removal in the Great Lakes tributaries, for example, is vital to the long range development of salmonid fisheries there.

Clean Air-- Improved air quality will benefit fresh water lakes and streams in the Adirondacks and elsewhere. There is evidence that the increasing acidity and heavy metal contamination of rainfall could make these waters uninhabitable for trout.

-- Improved air quality will reduce the loss of important wildlife habitats which might occur when airborne pollutants are toxic to ground vegetation.

Solid Waste-- Proper solid waste recovery and disposal will greatly reduce the threat to wetlands and small bodies of water by lessening the volume of wastes and the associated demand for disposal sites. Depressions and lowlands have been considered by some as likely sites for dumping solid wastes.

-- Properly managed sanitary land fills will eliminate contamination of fish and wildlife habitats by waste leachates.

Land Use-- Purchase of key parcels of land in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves will provide access to land now publicly owned but inaccessible due to posted private lands between State lands and public roads.

-- Public ownership of important parcels in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks will prevent their destruction by development. Current trends toward restricted residential and recreational developments will have far-reaching effects on fish and wildlife populations on both the developed properties and surrounding private and public lands.

-- Wetlands acquisition will reduce the rate of loss of a critical habitat for many species of plant life, shellfish, finfish and wildlife.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

-- Purchase of additional fishing rights will ensure permanent public access to high quality fishing streams and will permit habitat improvement to maintain high levels of production.

So, just looking at some of the highlights of the Bond Issue it is obvious that the sportsman will benefit greatly from the environmental safeguards it contains. That is not surprising, however, for sportsmen have traditionally advocated environmental protection. As Commissioner Diamond has observed, "Sportsmen are as important to the environment as they are dependent upon it."

Proposition 1 deserves serious consideration by every sportsman, indeed, by every concerned citizen.

PHOTO COLLECTION

To the Knothole:

I would like to call the attention of students and faculty to the fine collection of color photos in the Lobby of Illick Hall. This collection of 21 scenes is the work of Dr. John A. Meyer, Director of the College's Services Division. Stop by and enjoy them,

M. M. Alexander

ECOLOGY PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Graduate Office has just received "Placement Bulletin #4" from the Ecology Placement Service. The Bulletin is available in this Office and contains positions for agricultural researchers, consulting ecologists, university teachers, fisheries and marine scientists, engineers, soil scientists and range managers, etc.

Alan L. August
Assistant to the Dean
of Graduate Studies

BETTER LAND USE

Better land use decisions can be made at the state and local level than by the Federal government, a national leader in the field of natural resources told a meeting of the Syracuse Pulp and Paper Foundation at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Clifford G. McIntire, legislative director and director of the natural resource department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke out against the creation of national guidelines of the use of privately owned property in this nation.

"Federal legislation should have clear-cut, specific restrictions against federal agencies having zoning authority or power to say which fields can be in corn, which in grass, which in pasture, and which in forest," he said. "These management decisions should be made by the owner," McIntire stressed.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"If we want forest products, wildlife, and attractive recreational areas, then we kill the gypsy moth and the thousands of other pests in control of diseases attacking people, wildlife, forests, crops, livestock, plants, and all other beneficial sectors in the ecology," he declared.

"As a nation, we have the technology, the capital, and the talent to meet both our environmental and production problems," McIntire added.

FOX POPULATION STUDY

An intensive investigation of the fox population in the area of Auburn, Cayuga County, is being conducted by wildlife technicians working in the Rabies Control Project operated by the Department of Environmental Conservation. Results of this study of a healthy fox population may make it possible to predict population levels and general health conditions of foxes in other areas of the State. Representatives of the project want to examine any fox found dead or killed within 20 miles of the City of Auburn. A telephone call to (315) 253-9767 is all that is necessary to inform the staff and a technician will examine the specimen. Collect calls will be accepted from outside the Auburn area.

Central Cayuga County has been selected for a fox population study because it is good fox range surrounded by range of similar value. In addition to the examination of carcasses, a number of other signs of fox population are being investigated to see how accurately they may be used as indications of total fox population. Fox dens, road crossings and scent post evidence are being used. Microscopic examination of sections of teeth from dead foxes will indicate the age of these animals and examination of their internal organs will reveal how many young the females produced and the cause of death.

Foxes occupy an interesting niche in the wildlife community, according to Benjamin F. Tullar, Jr., leader of the Rabies Control Program. They have learned to live well among farms and suburban communities. Their diets consist mainly of mice, frogs, insects, small birds, eggs, wild fruit and waste grain, but they will also feed on unburied carcasses of large animals when available.

Farmers traditionally defended small flocks of domestic chickens, ducks or turkeys from foxes, but modern farmers largely ignore them. Today, poultry is raised in large barns resembling factories which are essentially fox proof and larger farm animals are simply too big for foxes to bother. The hunter has learned that foxes have a very limited effect on the abundance of game birds and mammals. Because of this knowledge, the extensive bounty once paid by local government for dead foxes is happily a thing of the past.

The fox is not totally ignored, however, his pelt has high value when ladies' fashions turn to long-haired furs. Because female foxes, or vixens, can produce as many as 10 pups in a litter, a large harvestable surplus of foxes is produced annually on good range.

When their numbers reach high densities, however, foxes are often victims of a number of cruel diseases such as rabies, mange and canine distemper which cause foxes to endure a lingering, painful death. Because these diseases are also spread to man and domestic animals, high fox populations can be dangerous health hazards. Largely because of rabies, and because bounty systems were ineffective, fox population control programs have been conducted by the Department of Environmental Conservation since 1945.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Wildlife technicians have trapped foxes in zones around areas in which rabies was found in an effort to stem its spread. Some of these campaigns worked, although others appeared to have been applied too late. An early warning system and improved management methods are necessary to safeguard the welfare of both man and fox.

To properly manage an animal population, wildlife managers must know the relative numbers of animals present and their rates of reproduction. Since an actual census or counting of each animal is impossible, some indicators of population size are being sought. This is the basis of the study in Central Cayuga County. If successful, the criteria ascertained here could have application to fox range throughout the State.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Knothole Editor:

The humor of J. Karoly has departed of late. This was picked up by Mr. Dunn and Lengel regarding the October 2 Knothole cartoon. Page 8 of the Vol. 23, No. 8 issue bothers me again with the "machine gun" inference of an obvious "anti-hunter" cartoon. As a graduate student, my thesis subject is analysis of anti-hunt literature. I surely did not expect the Knothole to be a contributor to my growing file of photos, letters, cartoons and folders, but there it was, and now is part of my record. How the "Friends of Animals" would like to see Mr. Karoly's work!

Also I am disappointed in the Annual Photo Contest, with little thought given to the Brownie Box Camera Bugs. October 16 to November 10 seems an arbitrary time limit for taking of photos, especially since November 10th is the deadline for submission. That means photos must be taken up to November 4th if processing is expected. That's only 20 days of hoping for a good shot. We who have to send film away for processing, often wait 2 weeks for returns. Now we are down to 6 days of photo taking and no time for cropping, enlarging, etc. What is sacred about October 16th? A good photo is timeless, who cares when it was taken? I hope the Alpha Xi Sigma members, the photo judges, etc. will "get the picture" of what I'm trying to convey. A personal gripe? Sure, I wanted to enter this year! (Maybe I should sneak in that great shot I took October 15???)

Ron Frodelius